

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS**

301 State House
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 7093

BILL NUMBER: HB 1292

DATE PREPARED: Jan 11, 2002

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Unclaimed Property.

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FUNDS AFFECTED: ☒ **GENERAL**
☒ **DEDICATED**
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This provides civil damages for actions related to agreements to locate unclaimed property or warrants. It decreases from ten years to five years the period for which a court must hold property or proceeds related to child support. It allows the Attorney General to sell unclaimed property at a commercially reasonable sale. The bill allows unidentifiable unclaimed property and disclaimed property to be sold immediately and the proceeds transferred to the Common School Fund. It eliminates the attorney exemption for agreements to locate unclaimed property.

The bill also makes certain other changes to the unclaimed property law.

Effective Date: July 1, 2002.

Explanation of State Expenditures: The changes proposed to the unclaimed property law could provide administrative efficiencies to the Attorney General's office. Any impact on the Office is expected to be minimal.

Explanation of State Revenues: This bill is not expected to have a significant impact on the state revenue.

Selling of Unidentifiable Unclaimed Property and Disclaimed Property: Since the proceeds from the sale of unidentifiable unclaimed property and disclaimed property would be directly deposited in the Common School Fund, this bill could potentially cause a minimal shift in how the interest revenue generated on the property would be used. Interest accrued on property in the Abandoned Property Fund is deposited in the state General Fund. Interest revenue accrued on property in the Common School Fund is used for Common School Fund purposes.

Child Support-Related Property: Decreasing the time period in which court clerks hold unclaimed property from ten years to five years could have a minimal impact on the Abandoned Property Fund and, subsequently, the Common School Fund. Since the Attorney General's Office is able to provide a searchable

database of unclaimed property, it is possible that the intended recipients of child support funds would have more access and knowledge of the unclaimed property if the property is transferred to the Attorney General's office rather than remain in the courts.

Background Information: Intangible property held by businesses or financial institutions is presumed abandoned after a specified period has lapsed since the last owner contact. The period varies depending on the type of property abandoned. For example, a gift certificate is presumed abandoned after 3 years since last owner contact, while a savings account balance is presumed abandoned after five. After a property is considered abandoned by a firm, it is remitted to the Office of the Attorney General. The Office deposits property, or proceeds from the sale of the property, in the Abandoned Property Fund. A claimant can recover the value of the property for up to 25 years. When the balance of the principal of the Fund exceeds \$500,000, the Treasurer of State transfers, at least once each year, the excess to the Common School Fund. In FY 2000, \$26.6 M was transferred from the Abandoned Property Fund to the Common School Fund. The balance of the Abandoned Property Fund was \$34.7 M at the close of FY 2001. Interest accrued on property in the Abandoned Property Fund is deposited in the state General Fund.

Court Fee Revenue: The bill allows people who have entered into agreements for the recovery of unclaimed property or the Attorney General to bring a civil action against persons who violate the law regarding the fees associated with the recovery of unclaimed property. If additional civil actions occur, revenue to the state General Fund may increase if court fees are collected. A civil filing fee of \$100 would be assessed when a civil case is filed. 70% of the filing fee would be deposited in the state General Fund if the case is filed in a court of record or 55% if the case is filed in a city or town court.

Explanation of Local Expenditures: This bill would impact courts by shortening the time period for which all child support-related property or proceeds held by a court is presumed abandoned from ten to five years.

If the owner or apparent owner has not communicated in writing with the holder (the court in this case) concerning the property or has not otherwise given an indication of interest in the property after ten years for all property related to child support and five years for all other types of property, the court must treat the property or proceeds as unclaimed property to be collected by the Attorney General.

Court Fee Revenue: If additional civil actions occur, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources. The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$100 filing fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund.

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected: Attorney General.

Local Agencies Affected: Clerks of circuit courts.

Information Sources: Jennifer Thuma, Assistant Director of Legislative Affairs, Office of Attorney General, 233-6143.